1. Which of the following is **not** a reason why Africans enslaved other Africans, and sold them to Europeans?
   a. Africans at the time did not have a sense of themselves as "Africans," and had not really developed a concept of racial solidarity.
   b. Warfare and interethnatic rivalries among African tribes contributed; selling members of defeated tribes proved a way to get rid of opponents.
   c. African tribes were forced under threat of annihilation or war to sell members of their own tribes.
   d. Africans were initially reluctant to sell members of their own tribes.

2. Until the early sixteenth century, for what were the early slaves captured by the Portuguese used?
   a. domestic servants
   b. labor in the sugar cane fields of North America
   c. soldiers in some of the Europeans’ many wars of the time period
   d. teachers of African culture and language for wealthy, young Portuguese children

3. The Spanish and Portuguese dominated the early slave trade with the Africans. Which nation ousted them from this status in the early seventeenth century?
   a. Holland
   b. England
   c. France
   d. Germany

4. Where did most of the slaves from Africa go?
   a. to the English colonies in North America
   b. to Mexico, to assist in mining for gold
   c. to Brazil, to work on the sugar plantations
   d. to the Caribbean to work on sugar and other plantations

5. Slavery in the Americas developed along different lines than had slavery in Africa. Which of the following was **not** one of those differences?
   a. Slavery in the Americas was based on race.
   b. Most of the slaves in the Americas were male.
   c. Most of the slaves in the Americas were used as agricultural laborers, rather than fighters or domestic servants.
   d. In West Africa, female slaves were only used to make cloth, while they generally did hard agricultural work in the Americas.

6. How did an African become a slave?
   a. European armies raided the interior of Africa for people.
   b. Thinking they would have a better life in the Americas, many sold themselves voluntarily.
   c. Their town or village was conquered by another African army.
   d. They were members of a very poor tribe that frequently sold children to make money.

7. What disease took the lives of most slaves while on board the slave ships?
   a. typhoid
   b. measles
   c. smallpox
   d. influenza
8. Which of the following was not a characteristic of a typical slave ship?
   a. Slaves were separated by gender to prevent rebellion.
   b. Slave captains packed their ships as tightly as possible to maximize profit.
   c. Mortality rates were very high due to unsanitary conditions and the rapid spread of disease.
   d. Slave ships were generally poorly constructed, and were more likely to fall apart on their way to the Americas as make it there.

9. How did a planter decide if a slave had been "seasoned"?
   a. The slave began to plant African foods in the New World.
   b. The slave began to speak Spanish, French or English perfectly.
   c. The slave seemed psychologically stable, and did not participate in armed rebellion or suicide attempts.
   d. The slave settled down, got married, and had children.

10. Which was not a reason why the British abolished the Atlantic slave trade in 1807?
    a. England's economy had become less dependent on plantation agriculture than before.
    b. The English had begun to see the slave trade as being against their religious beliefs.
    c. Many stories had been spread about the horrors of the middle passage and slavery.
    d. The British had begun to believe that racism was scientifically incorrect and should not be a part of their belief systems.

11. Which of the following is not true about indentured servitude in British North America?
    a. Black people were often considered and treated as indentured servants.
    b. Masters were often very brutal and controlling over their servants.
    c. Indentured servants could become free once their term of service to their master was complete.
    d. Indentured servitude was completely race-based among the British. Only whites could be indentured servants.

12. The early status of blacks in North America under the British colonies was initially unfree, but they were not slaves. Why was this so?
    a. Unlike Spain and Portugal, England had no legal experience with slavery, and had no codes to guide them.
    b. The British were intent on converting the pagan Africans to Christianity.
    c. The first arrivals had been stolen from the Spanish, and British common law required that they be set free immediately.
    d. All of these are correct.

13. What does the story of Anthony Johnson, a black man in early Virginia, tell us about blacks in general in the colonies before the 1670s?
    a. Blacks were never able to gain their freedom from slavery.
    b. Blacks had no legal rights in the courts, as opposed to the Spanish system.
    c. Blacks could own fairly substantial amounts of property and have their own servants and slaves.
    d. Blacks were rarely allowed any types of rights because they were always considered "chattel."

14. Who were the largest class of laborers in British North America before 1670?
    a. black slaves
    b. white slaves
    c. Russian immigrants
    d. indentured servants
15. What colonies made up the "low country"?
   a. Virginia and Maryland
   b. Carolina and Georgia
   c. Georgia and Florida
   d. all the southern colonies, from Virginia southwards

16. How did slaves influence the choice of cash crop in Carolina?
   a. West African slaves had experience with rice cultivation.
   b. Slaves arriving from Virginia knew more about tobacco cultivation than the British plantation owners from Barbados.
   c. West Africans had learned how to produce silk from trade with Arabs and the East.
   d. West African slaves enjoyed foods prepared with corn, and planted this in abundance.

17. What African characteristics did second generation slaves lose in America?
   a. language
   b. elements of family structure and concepts of self-worth
   c. second generation slaves generally adopted European practices and shunned all African ways
   d. knowledge about agricultural production

18. What statement is true about miscegenation in European colonies?
   a. Because of the extreme racism of the British, racial mixing never occurred.
   b. Miscegenation was more extensive and accepted in French and Spanish colonies.
   c. Less racial mixing between blacks and American Indians occurred in Spanish colonies.
   d. Miscegenation was a rare occurrence, backed up by strict legal rules against it.

19. Which African instrument survived to be used by slaves on American plantations?
   a. flute or piccolo
   b. tambourine
   c. harpsichord
   d. banjo

20. How was the Christianity of the Great Awakening similar to many native African practices?
   a. The evangelical Protestant ministers' preaching style was similar to African "spirit possession."
   b. The Christian trinity was similar to African beliefs about gods and the creator.
   c. Baptism, as a form of rebirth and renewal, was similar to West African water rituals.
   d. All of these are correct.

21. Which two states abolished slavery immediately during the 1770s and the 1780s?
   a. Vermont and Connecticut
   b. New York and New Jersey
   c. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island
   d. Vermont and Massachusetts

22. How did Massachusetts abolish slavery?
   a. Elizabeth Freeman and Quok Walker sued for their freedom under terms of a new state constitution.
   b. The state added a new clause to its constitution, immediately, clearly abolishing slavery.
   c. Slaves in Massachusetts began rioting in the streets, demanding changes.
   d. Massachusetts never had slavery in the first place.
23. What was the result of the Three-Fifths Clause in the Constitution?
   a. It allowed three-fifths of free blacks to vote in urban areas.
   b. It pushed for three-fifths of all American taxes to come from foreign sources.
   c. It gave the South increased political power on the basis of people who could not have any say in government.
   d. Three-fifths of the slaves in the North had to be freed by 1787, the date of adoption of the Constitution.

24. What compromise was made over the Atlantic slave trade in the Constitution?
   a. It was immediately abolished, although southerners were allowed to keep the slaves they had.
   b. It was gradually abolished over the next 20 years.
   c. No compromise was made over the Atlantic slave trade. The Constitution outlawed the domestic slave trade.
   d. The Constitution limited the Atlantic slave trade to a small number of ships per year, until a constitutional amendment after the Civil War banned it altogether.

25. Why was cotton production an important development in the continuation of slavery in the South?
   a. Demand for cotton was skyrocketing, and slaves were needed to pick it.
   b. The South was becoming more industrialized and needed more slaves.
   c. It generated income for the South at the expense of the North.
   d. Because cotton had no new technological innovations between 1750 and 1850, its harvesting needed a lot of labor.

26. Why was cotton production an important development in the continuation of slavery in the South?
   a. Demand for cotton was skyrocketing, and slaves were needed to pick it.
   b. The South was becoming more industrialized and needed more slaves.
   c. It generated income for the South at the expense of the North.
   d. Because cotton had no new technological innovations between 1750 and 1850, its harvesting needed a lot of labor.

27. Why did blacks form separate institutions after the American Revolution?
   a. They generally did not—in fact, many joined white institutions.
   b. They wanted to separate from the United States and form another country. Forming their own institutions seemed a positive start.
   c. There was a much larger free black community in many northern cities after the Revolution.
   d. Many blacks wanted their children to grow up without seeing white people at all.

28. What were the earliest separate institutions that were formed?
   a. churches
   b. newspapers
   c. civil rights organizations
   d. mutual aid societies

29. How did Prince Hall found a Masonic lodge for blacks in America?
   a. He founded a Masonic lodge with the help and support of some white masons in America.
   b. He completed the application process under an assumed name, and was able to pass for white because of his light skin color.
   c. He went through the British membership application process.
   d. He was unable to form a Masonic lodge because of the racism of whites in the group.

30. Why did freemasonry especially appeal to blacks?
   a. Black freemasons were allowed greater access to jobs and political power than other blacks.
   b. White freemasons traced their roots to Egypt, which blacks associated with their African heritage.
   c. Freemasons held many large, wild parties, which attracted many blacks who had no other forms of public entertainment.
   d. Freemasons allowed a chance for black men and women to socialize.
31. How are Richard Allen and Absalom Jones important in African-American history?
   a. They were the first black men to speak for women's rights.
   b. They led the formation of the first separate and independent black churches in America.
   c. They were the first black men elected to the United States Senate.
   d. They pressed for blacks to adopt white ways and become whites.

32. What prompted black members of St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia to separate and form their own church?
   a. White members advocated returning some of the black members to slavery.
   b. Whites erupted in violence during service, beating several black clergy members.
   c. White members of the church attempted to move a member to the black area during prayer.
   d. White members refused to support the Underground Railroad.

33. Which of the following is a true statement about the Second Great Awakening?
   a. It was a revival of religious interest, where ordinary blacks and whites played a large role.
   b. The Second Great Awakening refers to the development of two parties in America.
   c. It was a religious revival, but had very few consequences outside of churches in the South.
   d. It occurred during the 1730s and 1740s.

34. What important message did Charles Finney preach during the Second Great Awakening?
   a. Blacks should be enslaved, because God wanted them to be slaves.
   b. Blacks should be able to vote and be the social equals of whites.
   c. All men and women (no matter their race or class) could be saved by God.
   d. Charles Finney was not allowed to preach because he was a black man.

35. What was "practical Christianity"?
   a. Blacks could only be "practical" Christians because they were not allowed to be members of the churches.
   b. Christians had to be as practical as possible, and that meant accepting slavery in the South.
   c. Some white southerners were called "practical Christians" because they never lived up to the ideals of their faith.
   d. Those who were saved had to help others as a part of their faith.

36. Who initially supported the American Colonization Society?
   a. all northern whites
   b. some upper South slaveholders
   c. some atheists who had formed an antislavery group
   d. several former presidents, including James Madison

37. What were the goals of the American Colonization Society?
   a. to have all of the territories of the United States be free
   b. the immediate emancipation of all slaves
   c. to gradually free slaves, through purchasing them and sending them to Africa
   d. to colonize a blacks-only state in the western United States

38. Why did some blacks begin to oppose colonization?
   a. They had no money to go to Africa.
   b. They felt that they were Americans and entitled to all the rights of white people.
   c. They recognized that it was only supported by whites, who wanted to get rid of them.
   d. No blacks wanted to go to Africa because they thought it was a horrible, disease-ridden place.
39. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the effort to colonize free African Americans?
   a. The rate of colonization was far too low to be effective, not even keeping up with the increase in
      the slave population.
   b. American blacks found the cultures of their new lands very different, and often didn't adapt.
   c. All blacks supported colonization, and looked forward to moving to Africa.
   d. Colonization occurred in Africa.

40. What was one way women could enter the public sphere in nineteenth-century America?
   a. through church and benevolent society activities
   b. through running for public office
   c. through speaking in public on whatever subject they wished
   d. through secretly distributing books on politics

41. What beliefs did William Lloyd Garrison hold about slavery?
   a. As a black man, he felt that slavery was not economically practical, and would die out of its own
      accord.
   b. He thought that gradually abolishing slavery was immoral and impractical.
   c. He thought that the highest position a black man should hold would be that of a slave.
   d. He thought that slavery should not be extended to any new territory, but could continue where it
      was.

42. What beliefs did William Lloyd Garrison hold about slavery?
   a. As a black man, he felt that slavery was not economically practical, and would die out of its own
      accord.
   b. He thought that gradually abolishing slavery was immoral and impractical.
   c. He thought that the highest position a black man should hold would be that of a slave.
   d. He thought that slavery should not be extended to any new territory, but could continue where it
      was.

43. What did David Walker's *Appeal...to the Colored Citizens of the World* advocate?
   a. the use of violence by slaves to secure their freedom from white masters
   b. patience by slaves to wait for God's word to free them
   c. that blacks should immediately immigrate to Africa to gain their rights
   d. submission to their white masters

44. How did Walker's pamphlet influence the antislavery movement?
   a. It was immediately accepted by southerners, since it advocated the use of violence against slaves.
   b. His aggressive style and tone in the pamphlet made others adopt a similar tone.
   c. He hurt black pride and nationalism, which were growing at the time
   d. He forced the president to rethink his views on the slave trade.

45. Which former Confederate state had the most blacks holding office during Reconstruction?
   a. South Carolina
   b. Alabama
   c. Virginia
   d. Texas

46. What is true about the constitutions developed by the Republican-dominated conventions?
   a. They allowed all blacks to vote.
   b. They did not disfranchise huge numbers of former Confederates.
   c. They generally provided few guarantees to blacks.
   d. None of these are true.
47. What was the highest state office to which a black man was elected in the South during Reconstruction?
   a. governor
   b. state senator
   c. lieutenant governor
   d. Blacks were not elected to any state offices.

48. Which of the following statements is **not** true about black officeholders during Reconstruction?
   a. They were always well qualified for their office.
   b. Only a small minority had attended college.
   c. Some had been free before the war; some had been slaves.
   d. Farmers and workers were well represented.

49. What was the purpose of "stay laws"?
   a. They attempted to force blacks to stay in one place, rather than migrate elsewhere.
   b. They tried to assist blacks by prohibiting state authorities from taking property.
   c. They had the effect of reducing blacks' political power in the state of Tennessee.
   d. All of these answers are correct.

50. How did some black legislators try to gain land for blacks?
   a. They forced large property holders to give land to the state in order that blacks could have it.
   b. They made taxes on large landowners so high that they would have to sell their land.
   c. Black legislators never felt they had enough power to even think about giving blacks land.
   d. Some black legislators advocated violence as a way to gain land during Reconstruction.

51. What industry or business was a main source of interest in the South during Reconstruction?
   a. railroads
   b. the new chemical industry
   c. furniture and construction companies
   d. tobacco industry

52. Why were black political leaders not more successful in their goals?
   a. They were unskilled in politics.
   b. They were generally uneducated, lower-class men.
   c. They faced overwhelming opposition, not only from Democrats, but also from white Republicans on a number of issues.
   d. They refused completely avoided issues that were important to their constituents.

53. What did southerners mean when they said they wanted to "redeem" their states?
   a. They wanted to be in power and have the Republicans be a minority group.
   b. They wanted to remove all blacks to Africa.
   c. They wanted to restore religious feeling and true Christianity to their state.
   d. They wanted to not only remove blacks and Republicans from political office, but to prevent them from being able to wield any political power or hold any office.

54. Where was the Klan most powerful in the South?
   a. where blacks were a huge majority of the population
   b. where blacks were a large minority of the population
   c. where blacks were a small minority of the population
   d. in all areas of the South
55. Which of the following statements is **not** true about the actions of the KKK?
   a. It was generally only popular among the poor whites who resented both elite whites and blacks.
   b. It frequently helped to eliminate Republican leadership.
   c. They conducted campaigns of violence, murder, and terrorism against blacks.
   d. Other organizations with different names had similar goals and tactics in the South.

56. What was often the problem with enforcement of laws against the actions of the Klan?
   a. Because no terrorist groups had existed before, there were no laws to deal with them.
   b. Many times, local law enforcement or white troops sided with the Klan against the blacks.
   c. There were only a very small number of men in the Klan, and they always remained secret and hidden from prosecution.
   d. The Klan's actions were almost invisible because no one reported news of the terrorism.

57. How did Congress react to repeated southern attempts to stop blacks from exercising political power?
   a. They passed the Sixteenth Amendment.
   b. They passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
   c. They did very little because Congress was tired of dealing with the South's misbehavior.
   d. Congress responded by expelling southern congressmen and senators.

58. What effect did the Enforcement Acts have?
   a. The government moved quickly against the Klan, but few of its members were prosecuted severely.
   b. None—southern governments laughed at northern attempts to get rid of the Klan.
   c. The Enforcement Acts actually shielded Klan members because many of them were leaders of the community.
   d. None of these answers are correct.

59. What was the result of the Civil Rights Act of 1875?
   a. It eliminated all discrimination in public places on the basis of race.
   b. It was championed by both Republicans and Democrats.
   c. It was eventually overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.
   d. It was never passed by either house of Congress.

60. What is true about the end of Reconstruction?
   a. Whites learned that intimidation and violence would not reduce the amount of black voting.
   b. Republicans regained control of southern legislatures.
   c. It left few lasting benefits for blacks.
   d. The high level of violence completely ended.

61. Why did the Freedmen's Savings Bank fail?
   a. The bank's black board of directors had little direct knowledge of banking practices.
   b. The bank had no support from the black community.
   c. The stock market at that point was very weak and fluctuated wildly.
   d. The white leaders of the bank invested unsoundly, and lost everything in the Panic of 1873.
What was the "shotgun policy"?

a. a policy adopted by African-American leaders in Louisiana to defend themselves against whites
b. a massive campaign of violence against blacks in Mississippi to bring the state back under "civilized" white control
c. a policy frequently adopted in the Reconstruction South, requiring marriage if a woman became pregnant
d. a policy that required the quartering of federal troops in areas that were considered Klan strongholds

What provoked the Hamburg Massacre?

a. an incident between two white men and the black militia of the town
b. the rape of a white woman by a black man
c. several African Americans attempting to vote
d. the theft of a large number of cattle from a prominent white businessman's ranch

How did the outcome of Mississippi's "shotgun policy" differ from South Carolina's?

a. They were basically the same law.
b. President Grant sent federal troops to South Carolina, but not to Mississippi, to stop the violence.
c. South Carolina's shotgun law was never enforced, and blacks were allowed to peacefully assemble and demonstrate against segregation.
d. Mississippi never had a shotgun law.

To what party did most blacks remain loyal in the post-Reconstruction South?

a. Democrats
b. Populists
c. Republican
d. Whigs

How were the Democrats beginning to split up?

a. Poor and middle-class whites occasionally resented the domination of the party by wealthy elite groups.
b. They didn't split up; the Democrats remained a solid party.
c. Many Democrats, angry over support of violence and terrorism, began to turn to the Republicans.
d. Black Democrats pushed for more rights, angering some of the whites in the party.

What were "grandfather clauses"?

a. voting restrictions—someone could only vote if his father or grandfather had been able to vote before a certain time (generally right at the end of slavery)
b. limitations on voting to those people who were grandfathers
c. limitations on voting to those who could prove that their grandfathers had been residents of the state as well; because blacks moved around so much after Reconstruction, they rarely qualified
d. a clause requiring all grandfathers to vote before their sons

Before "Jim Crow" laws came into effect across the South,

a. blacks and whites mingled freely in many public accommodations.
b. whites had already begun to set up some restrictions on black access to public facilities.
c. the North had already outlawed all segregation.
d. racial etiquette rules were non-existent.
69. Where did the term "Jim Crow" originate?
   a. It was a derogatory term used to refer to a black agricultural worker.
   b. It was a stereotypical black musical show.
   c. A white minstrel show, popular at the time, that ridiculed black people.
   d. It was a reference to a hated type of bird that whites associated with black people.

70. How did the railroad companies feel about segregation?
   a. They opposed the idea, mainly because they wanted equal access for blacks.
   b. They opposed the idea, because they wanted the additional money from blacks buying first-class tickets.
   c. They opposed the idea, because they did not want to have the added expense of maintaining separate cars.
   d. Railroad companies were strongly behind segregation.

71. What was the effect of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision?
   a. The Supreme Court basically made the Tenth Amendment completely ineffective for blacks.
   b. The Supreme Court declared that Alabama's segregation laws were acceptable under the constitution.
   c. It demonstrated that the highest court in the land accepted unequal discriminatory treatment of blacks.
   d. It eliminated segregation in public facilities.

72. How did blacks not react to segregation laws regarding streetcars?
   a. They attempted to form separate transportation companies.
   b. They held boycotts and sit-ins in cities across the South.
   c. They walked rather than rode the cars, seriously hurting the streetcar companies economically.
   d. Streetcar segregation was the one public transportation that blacks accepted as needing to be segregated, because of the high level of violence surrounding it.

73. What was the stated reason given for many lynchings?
   a. White people were afraid of blacks gaining political power.
   b. Blacks had murdered a white man.
   c. A black man raped a white woman.
   d. Blacks had started some sort of violent protest.

74. If lynching victims were predominantly male, what type of violence was used against many black women?
   a. Many were subjected to rape by white men.
   b. Whites actually lynched black men and women in equal numbers.
   c. Black women were always cheated out of their earnings by whites.
   d. Black women had to endure threats of violence against their children.

75. What was "Liberia Fever"?
   a. a disease similar to malaria that killed many of the black migrants to that country
   b. a strong desire to leave America for the African colony of Liberia
   c. an interest in African culture and artifacts
   d. a ship that took many people to Africa, until white southerners sank it shortly before the Civil War
76. Which of the following is true about the opponents of migration?
   a. Whites were always happy that blacks were leaving in some areas.
   b. Some blacks felt that the South was the best place for blacks.
   c. Opponents of migration argued that blacks should stay because political equality in the South would allow blacks to become rich landowners.
   d. No one really opposed migration for blacks from the South.

77. What was an "Exoduster"?
   a. a black person who moved to the western United States in search of a better life than in the South
   b. a white person who advocated destroying the black race
   c. a black person who wanted to migrate to Africa
   d. an African person who came to America shortly before the Civil War

78. What is true about most rural black families in the South after Reconstruction?
   a. Many were attaining close to high-school level education.
   b. Their diet was adequate, and although not up to today's standards, fairly balanced.
   c. They generally stayed in the South, under desperate conditions of poverty.
   d. Rural black families often had some levels of savings, although they were never rich.

79. What was a "crop lien"?
   a. Merchants, in exchange for goods and products needed at a general store, would have a legal claim to part of the black family's crop.
   b. These were crops planted in an African style, leaning against a fence. White farmers frequently thought black agricultural techniques were inefficient and backwards.
   c. This was the use of a year's crop for a gambling debt.
   d. It meant that crops were used to get a loan from a bank.

80. What is true about the justice system in the South after Reconstruction?
   a. Some blacks were allowed to serve on juries, as long as they were prominent leaders and showed proper deference to whites.
   b. Black defendants always received very harsh punishments, regardless of whom they knew or whom they worked for.
   c. Blacks often were not charged with crimes like adultery and bigamy.
   d. Generally, the system of justice in the South was balanced to a certain extent.

81. What was social Darwinism?
   a. the idea that man evolved from monkeys
   b. a theory that applied Darwin's theory of "survival of the fittest" to human society; theorizing that white English and Germans were biologically superior to blacks
   c. the idea that blacks, not whites, evolved from monkeys
   d. the theory that all human males were less social animals than human females, and were therefore superior

82. What difficulty did black children not face in trying to get an education in the late nineteenth century?
   a. In rural areas, schools were open for very limited amounts of time.
   b. Often, children were required to assist parents with agricultural work.
   c. Almost no black high schools existed in the South—education was limited to primary levels only.
   d. The South gave funding to black schools, but since they wanted black children to be taught to be submissive, black communities refused the money.
83. What did many people think was an appropriate education for black students?
   a. vocational training, in a skill or trade  
   b. liberal arts education  
   c. training to be a doctor or lawyer  
   d. training in the sciences.

84. What black college did Booker T. Washington found in 1872?
   a. Hampton Institute  
   b. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama  
   c. University of Alabama  
   d. Washington State University

85. What was not a belief of Booker T. Washington about opportunities for blacks?
   a. Washington believed blacks should learn cleanliness and proper morality.  
   b. Washington believed that blacks should learn agricultural skills.  
   c. Washington believed that blacks should stress skilled labor, such as carpentry.  
   d. Washington believed that blacks should work for the right to vote while they worked for economic success.

86. How was Booker T. Washington's message received by whites?
   a. Washington became a wanted man for his messages to blacks about social equality.  
   b. Whites embraced his nonthreatening acceptance of white superiority and many supported him financially.  
   c. Whites generally ignored Washington.  

87. What was the "talented tenth"?
   a. They were the most wealthy and influential group of whites; Washington felt all blacks should try to aspire to be like them.  
   b. They were the top ten percent of black society; leaders like Du Bois felt that this group should lead blacks to greater social and political equality.  
   c. They were the best group of students each year from Tuskegee; Washington generally rewarded them with land of their own to begin their futures.  
   d. They were the top ten percent of young black students, who were rewarded by Du Bois with jobs in the North.

88. How were black church services often different from white church services?
   a. They were actually very similar because blacks had been members of white churches before forming their own churches.  
   b. Black members were verbally involved in the sermon and music to a greater degree.  
   c. Black churches were often more serious and quiet.  
   d. Black churches included more participation from children, while whites generally excluded them.

89. Which Protestant denomination had the most black members in the South in 1890?
   a. African Episcopalian Methodist  
   b. Methodist  
   c. Baptist  
   d. Nation of Islam
90. What was at least part of the reason Holiness churches appealed to some blacks?
   a. Holiness churches were less formal and ritualistic than other black churches.
   b. Holiness churches generally rewarded their members with a limited source of income.
   c. Music, including ragtime, blues, and jazz, was often a part of their services.
   d. Holiness churches preached the democracy of heaven and equality of all in the eyes of God.

91. What was the "Brownsville incident"?
   a. an incident where black troops were accused of raping a white woman
   b. a shooting match in the Texas border town, where blacks were blamed
   c. an effort by white troops to murder an entire black battalion, and leave them for dead
   d. an incident where black troops were prosecuted for stealing cattle, although they had been given no rations that month

92. Where did the term "buffalo soldiers" come from?
   a. Blacks would use their free time to herd buffalo.
   b. Native Americans admired blacks' fighting abilities and thought their hair similar to the buffalo.
   c. Blacks would frequently desert and run away during combat, a trait the Indians thought was like the buffalo.
   d. Whites thought that blacks were so lazy and cowardly that they were going to be slaughtered like the buffalo.

93. Why is Madam C. J. Walker significant?
   a. She was a wealthy aristocrat from France, who financially supported black protest against segregation.
   b. She was an influential author and poet.
   c. She became a very wealthy businesswoman, selling a hair-care product to black women.
   d. She was the first African-American woman to vote.

94. How did black workers attempt to change their working conditions and status?
   a. Some organized into unions.
   b. Black workers were forced into accepting their conditions.
   c. Some black workers became violent and worked to overthrow capitalism.
   d. Generally, blacks were happy with the jobs they had.

95. What was characteristic of ragtime music?
   a. It had very complex rhythms, emphasized by drums and clapping.
   b. It actually was an African type of music, imported to America in the early twentieth century.
   c. It was instrumental only, performed on the piano; lyrics were not used.
   d. Ragtime was a pre-civil war phenomenon that never had written music or lyrics.

96. What art form gradually replaced ragtime in popularity in the early twentieth century?
   a. a more sophisticated ragtime, with drums and the banjo
   b. jazz
   c. soul music
   d. gospel recordings

97. In what sport did white Americans find the presence of blacks particularly disturbing, and yet they never officially banned interracial activity?
   a. baseball
   b. football
   c. basketball
   d. boxing
98. How did white authorities harass heavyweight champion Jack Johnson?
   a. They had him arrested for violating the Mann Act when he married a white woman.
   b. White police in New York shot at him frequently when he was out in public.
   c. Johnson had to pay much higher entry fees than other white boxers.
   d. They took away his title when he knocked out a white man.

99. How did William Monroe Trotter feel about Booker T. Washington's efforts and views?
   a. Trotter benefited from Washington's power by receiving a political appointment; he supported him wholeheartedly.
   b. He did not support him. Trotter was responsible for the assassination of Washington.
   c. He became a vocal, intense critic of Washington's. Trotter felt Washington was yielding too much power to whites.
   d. Trotter, as an influential white man, appreciated Washington's efforts.

100. How did Du Bois's background shape his views, just as Washington's background shaped his views?
   a. Du Bois was born in the South, but moved North, and realized what a difference there was between the two.
   b. Du Bois was born free in the North, encountered little racism during his early years, and was incredibly intelligent. He was allowed to obtain a superior education.
   c. Du Bois and Washington had very similar backgrounds and political views.
   d. Du Bois was from a slave family with a history of provoking uprisings. He was, therefore, very sympathetic to the use of violence.

101. What methods did the NAACP use to try to gain black civil and political rights?
   a. They worked within the court and legislative system, chipping away at discrimination, racism, and the Plessy v. Ferguson decision.
   b. They attempted to use violence, secretly, several times, but abandoned it after the government began an investigation of the organization.
   c. They would hold huge rallies, with jazz and blues music to attract followers.
   d. They worked actively to discredit Washington, and to limit funding to Tuskegee.

102. What was the goal of the Urban League?
   a. to help blacks as they moved into cities, with housing, discrimination issues, and medical care
   b. to prevent blacks from moving into cities
   c. to assist blacks moving from the city to the country with agricultural skills
   d. to lobby for political gains for blacks

103. In what were most early black women's clubs interested when they formed during the 1870s and 1880s?
   a. women's right to vote
   b. the abolition of slavery worldwide
   c. generally, cultural, religious, and social matters
   d. publicizing and criticizing domestic abuse

104. What is true about black women's support for women's suffrage?
   a. Generally, since women's clubs were very conservative, they stayed away from the controversy of political issues.
   b. Black women's clubs came out against women's suffrage. They felt that only men should exercise the right to vote.
   c. They had long supported the issue and understood that political power was needed to change discrimination in America.
   d. Black women tended to be for suffrage only for very wealthy black women.
105. How did most African Americans feel about entering World War I?
   a. Because of their past experiences, blacks criticized the war; they knew it would bring no gains for them.
   b. Most supported it, and many served in the armed forces as a way to demonstrate their patriotism and loyalty.
   c. Some blacks openly protested the war through marches and demonstrations.
   d. Violence broke out in many cities across the United States as blacks protested unfair drafting practices.

106. What is true about black migration between 1910 and 1940?
   a. Quite a few blacks migrated, but not as many as had immediately after the Civil War.
   b. Blacks were unable to migrate because of strict laws in the South forbidding migration.
   c. Black migration was usually limited to black women only because men could find no jobs.
   d. About 1.75 million blacks left the South, doubling the population of blacks outside that region.

107. What is true about segregation in the North?
   a. The North was not segregated by race at all.
   b. Segregation and discrimination against blacks was worse in the North than the South.
   c. Although the North had laws against discrimination of blacks, enforcement was often overlooked.
   d. The North's segregation laws only allowed certain facilities, such as water fountains and bathrooms, to be segregated.

108. What area became known as the "Negro Capital of the World"?
   a. Chicago
   b. Philadelphia
   c. Charleston, South Carolina
   d. Harlem, New York City

109. What did the film Birth of a Nation depict?
   a. It was an incredibly racist view of blacks as either ignorant or rapists, along with a glorification of the Ku Klux Klan
   b. It was a film about the American Revolution, as seen through the eyes of a black slaver
   c. Birth of a Nation was the first film directed, written, and produced by blacks. It attempted to glorify black contributions during World War I
   d. an accurate, although somewhat romanticized, portrayal of Reconstruction

110. How was the Klan of the 1920s different from the Reconstruction Klan?
   a. The Klan in the 1920s was violent, whereas the Reconstruction Klan generally was not.
   b. The Klan of the 1920s expanded their hate targets to include Catholics, Jews, and immigrants as well as blacks.
   c. The Klan of Reconstruction was more of a political power.
   d. The Klan was able to run a viable candidate for president in 1924.

111. What was the ultimate result of the Dyer anti-lynching bill?
   a. It was the first piece of legislation to actually make lynching a federal crime, and lynchings greatly declined after the laws were instituted.
   b. It was very unpopular and it was never allowed to be discussed in the House.
   c. Although the NAACP gained publicity for the antilynching crusade, the bill ultimately failed.
   d. Although it passed with flying colors, it was a very weak law and had no effect on slowing the tide of lynching.
112. What benefits did Marcus Garvey and his ideas bring to many black people?
   a. His organization brought direct economic benefits, providing a minimum income to all members, regardless of class or race.
   b. Garvey brought spiritual salvation to his followers, as he was primarily a Baptist minister.
   c. His ideas brought an opportunity to celebrate their culture, history, and heritage in a world that generally saw them as inferior or meaningless.
   d. Garvey brought few benefits to his members, as his organization was always very small and extreme.

113. Why was the Pullman Company an early area for black labor organizing?
   a. They provided the lowest wages available for any blacks.
   b. By the 1920s, it was the largest employer of black people in America.
   c. They utilized blacks' educational skills very well, in engineering and developing technology for railroads.
   d. They were generally not discriminatory and allowed blacks great freedom in their jobs.

114. What was the "Harlem Renaissance"?
   a. an outpouring of literary and artistic work from blacks during the 1920s
   b. a brief time when blacks in Harlem had equal social rights to whites during the 1920s
   c. a name given to the time period when Harlem was growing larger and getting more black institutions
   d. a time when historical buildings in Harlem were given great attention

115. What idea did works like *Color Struck* and *The Blacker the Berry* reflect?
   a. Blacks, if given the opportunity, could excel in America.
   b. Many black people also had color prejudices against darker-skinned blacks.
   c. Slaves were constantly beaten, and degraded.
   d. Most black intellectuals were leaning toward communism as a solution to black problems.

116. Why did the Harlem Renaissance end?
   a. Racists began an influential campaign against the art and literature.
   b. The great artists of the period began to die off.
   c. The Great Depression devastated book sales across the country.
   d. Artists' disagreements over the role of literature became very heated, and they split apart.

117. Which was the most famous Harlem nightspot?
   a. Ellington's
   b. the Cotton Club
   c. Connie's Inn
   d. Sugar Cane

118. Why did the all-white primary law disfranchise black voters in Texas when they could still vote in the general election?
   a. It did not allow any blacks to vote in the general election either.
   b. It limited the political candidates to whites, in order that blacks would have fewer options for improvement.
   c. Texas was so heavily Democratic that the only really contested election was the primary race.
   d. It took all black businesses away, therefore, blacks had no financial base to campaign for offices.
119. How did black voting patterns begin to change after the first election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt?
   a. Blacks continued to stay with the Republican Party, the party of Lincoln.
   b. Blacks began to shift to the Democratic Party.
   c. Blacks briefly formed their own separate party, just as they had formed separate churches and
      other institutions.
   d. Blacks split over Roosevelt, with their support about evenly divided between him and Hoover in
      1936.

120. What was a problem with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)?
   a. It only employed whites.
   b. It employed few blacks in segregated camps.
   c. It paid whites and blacks the same amount and provoked violent riots among many white workers.
   d. Many workers were made sick because of the focus on urban industrial work in the CCC.

121. What was the role of the "black cabinet"?
   a. They were token blacks in the administration; they had no real power.
   b. They helped the president formulate policy with respect to the Great Depression.
   c. They helped reorganize the university system of the United States to eliminate segregation.
   d. They pressured the president and other governmental agencies to create color-blind policies.

122. How did the relationship between African Americans and labor unions change during the 1930s?
   a. It did not—labor unions remained completely hostile toward blacks.
   b. Labor unions actually became more hostile toward blacks because jobs were so scarce.
   c. In the 1930s, more labor unions allowed blacks membership, and some even began integrated
      unions.
   d. The government forced unions to accept any black during the 1930s.

123. Why did John L. Lewis form the Committee for Industrial Organization?
   a. He was angry that the AFL refused to incorporate unskilled workers into its ranks.
   b. He wanted to gain power for himself and make a bid for the presidency in 1940.
   c. He did not like the AFL’s new policy of including blacks and wanted an all-white organization.
   d. He was a very conservative Republican and thought that labor unions were becoming too liberal.

124. What was the Tuskegee experiment?
   a. a group of communists that attempted to take over the political affairs of the city
   b. a federal government-sponsored health study that monitored, but did not treat, black men with
      syphilis
   c. an effort by some blacks to revive Booker T. Washington's philosophy
   d. black women organizing to get better prices for household goods

125. How was Roosevelt unlike Hoover in his attempts to end the Great Depression?
   a. Roosevelt merely implemented the changes Hoover wanted to put through.
   b. Roosevelt had very bright people working for him.
   c. He proved very flexible and willing to experiment with new changes and ideas.
   d. Roosevelt was very committed to black rights and worked consistently through his presidency to
      gain rights for blacks.